The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 5[illegible]

Thursday, February 10 1737.

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THE Authors of the *Craftſman* having been for many Years endeavouring to ſubvert the preſent Form of Government, begin now to tell us what Sort of Government they would ſubſtitute in its Place, and they ſeem, by the two laſt Letters publiſh'd in that Paper, to propoſe the *Government of Sweden* for their Model, which ſuppoſing it to be ſuch a one as they have repreſented it, is to all Intents and Purpoſes a Commonwealth, and it muſt be confeſſed, falls directly in with thoſe Notions, which they have for ſo long a Time, and with ſo much Zeal and Induſtry, been propagating through the Kingdom.

For if the *Craftſman*'s Account of the preſent Conſtitution of *Sweden* be true, the King has not the leaſt Share, Influence or Power, in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of that Nation, nor has any thing of Royalty in him, but merely the Name and Title: He cannot make Peace or War, Alliances or Treaties, diſſolve or prorogue the Dyet, diſpoſe of any Office Civil or Military, nor remove any Perſon from his Employment, without the Conſent of the Senate, that is, his Council; and even in that Caſe, the Perſon may appeal to the Dyet, who may reſtore him to his Imployment again, if they think proper; and to the greater Offices and Dignities of the State, ſuch as *Senator*, *High Admiral*, or *Field Marſhal*, neither the King nor the Senate have any thing at all to do, the Dyet having reſerved the Diſpoſition of thoſe Offices and Dignities, as they have done the Direction of all other Affairs of any Weight or Conſequence intirely to themſelves.

For my Part, I ſee no manner of Difference between no King at all, and ſuch a one as the *Craftſman* repreſents the preſent King of *Sweden* to be; for it is not the Name, but the Power and Office of a King, that makes the Difference between a Monarchy and a Republick: And the Experience of all Ages ſhews us, that when once the Power and Rights of the King are laid aſide, the Name will ſoon be ſo too; and I will leave it to Mr. *D'Anvers* himſelf to determine, whether if ſuch a Syſtem of Government, as he ſays, prevails now in *Sweden*, was to be introduced here, it would not be a total abolition of our Conſtitution, and inſtead of leaving us a *limited Monarchy*, which we have been ſo long in Poſſeſſion of, and have ſo often and ſo bravely contended for, it would not reduce us to an abſolute Commonwealth; a Form of Government as inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution, and as averſe to the Genius and Temper of the People of *Great Britain*, as an abſolute Monarchy; and the attempting to eſtabliſh ſuch a Form of Government as the former, has been attended with as many ill Conſequences, and been productive of as many Miſchiefs, as the Endeavours of ſome of our Princes to introduce arbitrary Power.

The Government of *Britain* is a mix'd and limited Monarchy, where both the Power of the Crown, and the Rights and Privileges of the People, are bounded and circumſcribed by the Laws of the Nation; but ſtill that Power which thoſe Laws have given the publick Good given to the King, he is as much entitled to the Exerciſe and Enjoyment of, as the People are to their Franchiſes and Liberties; nay, it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Benefit and Advantage of the Nation in general, that he ſhould be ſo: The Balance of our Government, as *Rapin* obſerves, conſiſting in the Correſpondence and ſtrict Union of the King's Prerogatives with the People's Liberties; *ſo long as theſe from deſtroying one another*, ſays that judicious Writer, *that they are rather the ſtrongeſt Cement of that ſtrict Union ſo neceſſary between the Prince and People; for the King, by means of his Prerogatives, is able to protect his Subjects; to ſee the Laws duly executed, and Juſtice impartially adminiſtered; to defend the Weak againſt their powerful Oppreſſors; to aſſiſt the Unfortunate, and puniſh the Diſturbers of the Society.*

I cite the Authority of *Rapin*, not only as he is a Writer, of very good Credit and Eſteem, but likewiſe a Writer, who cannot be accuſed of having any Bias or Prejudice in favour of Prerogative, but quite the Contrary; he having, upon all Occaſions, ſhewed himſelf a very zealous Advocate for the Liberties of the People, and allowed them at leaſt as many Rights and Privileges, and the Crown as little Power and as few Prerogatives, as the Laws and Conſtitution of our Country would admit of; if then it be true, as *Rapin* ſays, that the Prerogatives veſted in the Crown, are part of the Conſtitution of our Government; if they are, *the ſtrongeſt Cement of that ſtrict Union ſo neceſſary between the Prince and People; if the King, by means of his Prerogatives, is able to protect his Subjects, to cauſe the Laws to be duly executed, and Juſtice impartially adminiſtered; if by Means of his Prerogatives, he can defend the Weak againſt their powerful Oppreſſors, aſſiſt the Unfortunate, and puniſh the Diſturbers of the Society*; I ſay, if theſe Prerogatives are of the very Eſſence of our Government, if ſo many great Advantages and Benefits flow from them, as that of the Protection of the People, the due Execution of the Laws, the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the preventing Oppreſſion, the aſſiſting the Unfortunate, and the puniſhing the Diſturbers of the publick Peace, depend upon them, what muſt be the Conſequence of diveſting the Crown of theſe Prerogatives, but an intire Alteration of our Conſtitution, deſtroying that juſt and equal Balance of Power, between the Prince and the other two Branches of the Legiſlature, virtually depriving us of one of the eſſential Parts of the three Eſtates of the Kingdom, and either introducing a Commonwealth or an Ariſtocracy, in the room of a *limited Monarchy*, which for ſo many Ages has been our Pride and our Glory, or which is more likely to happen, involving us in a State of Anarchy and Confuſion?

But ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*, *I wiſh the venerable Mr.* Osborn, *and his Fellow Advocates for regal and miniſterial Power, would be pleaſed to compare this whole Piece*, that is, *the preſent King of* Sweden's *Inſtrument of Aſſurance, or Declaration of the People's Rights*, as he calls it, *with ſome other Inſtruments of the ſame Kind, which they have frequently recommended, as perfect Models of a free Government; tho' the latter is manifeſtly intended to ſupply the Defects, which Time and Experience had diſcovered in the former.*

In the firſt Place, I think proper to declare, that I never was an Advocate either *for regal or miniſterial Power*, nor ever will be, any further than I am warranted by the Laws and Conſtitution of my Country; nor, I dare ſay, does any Perſon in Power deſire, that either I, or any one elſe, ſhould be ſo; nor can I imagine any Reaſon why they ſhould; for I am convinced, they might defy their worſt Adverſaries, to produce any one Inſtance, in which they have violated either the Laws or Conſtitution of their Country, and therefore, this Way of treating the Writers for the Government, ought to be looked on as a Piece of Slander and Calumny, altogether groundleſs, and the leſs to be regarded, as it is a Manner of writing very familiar to Mr. *D'Anvers*.

As to this *Swediſh Inſtrument of Aſſurance*, which he ſeems to be ſo fond of, it may, perhaps, be a good Model for a Commonwealth, but it is certainly totally inconſiſtent even with a *limited Monarchy*; for a Monarchy, let it be as limited as it will, (and I think no Monarchy can be well more limited than our own) ſuppoſes, by the very meaning and import of the Word, that ſome Power and Prerogative of ſome Kind or other, ſhould be veſted in the King, and not that he ſhould be abſolutely a Cypher, and conſtituted only for a State and Show; for what elſe is a Prince, who has a Council or Senate, that can do any Act of State, without his Approbation? Who has a Dyet or Parliament, that can paſs any Laws without his Aſſent? Who cannot diſpoſe of any military Office or Imployment, from a *Colonel* to a *Field Marſhal*, *nor any civil Place of the ſame Rank*, but by the Majority of Votes in Council, which is, in effect, not to have the Diſpoſal of them at all; and who is abſolutely excluded from the leaſt Share in *raiſing any Perſon to the Dignity of a Senator, High Admiral, or Field Marſhal.* This is evidently having a King only in Name, and making him nothing more, than a mere *Maſter of the Ceremonies* to the State.

Sweden therefore, cannot be ſaid to be a Monarchy, under its preſent Conſtitution, but a Commonwealth, and for that Reaſon, I ſuppoſe it is, that Mr. *D'Anvers* is for recommending that Government, as a Pattern to form our's by; nay, even the *Dutch*, inveſted their *Stadtholder*, while that Office ſubſiſted, with more Power than the *Swedes*, according to Mr. *D'Anvers*, now allow their King; for the *Stadtholder* of that Republick, had not only the Command of all the Land and Sea Forces, but the Diſpoſition of all military Imployments; he had likewiſe, in a great Meaſure, the appointing of Magiſtrates; for the Towns preſented three of their Nomination to him, out of which he made Choice of one; and he had many other Rights and Prerogatives, which bordered much nearer upon Sovereign Power, than the *Inſtrument of Aſſurance* aforementioned, gives to the Kings of *Sweden*.

But ſuppoſing this *Inſtrument of Aſſurance* ſhould be compared with any *other Inſtrument of the ſame Kind*, as Mr. *D'Anvers* adviſes; ſuppoſing it ſhould be compared with the *Declaration of Rights*, which is the Inſtrument, I preſume, that he alludes to; I don't ſee that it would be any thing to the Purpoſe, unleſs he would ſpeak plain, and ingenuouſly confeſs, that he would have the People of *Great Britain* reduce their Government to a Republick, and only retain the Name of a King, as the People of *Sweden* have done; for the *Declaration of Right*, was not intended to introduce any new Form of Government, but only to claim and aſſert the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of the Subject under the Old, which had been notoriouſly violated and infringed by King *James*, as the Preamble to that Declaration ſets forth; nor was it the View and Deſign of the Revolution, nor of thoſe that invited the Prince of *Orange* over, to make any Change or Variation in the Conſtitution, but only to reſtore it to its former Health and Vigour; which is manifeſt from the Declaration itſelf; for nothing is thereby claimed, but what was inſiſted upon, to have been the undoubted Rights and Liberties of the People before; nor any Diminution required of the juſt Prerogatives of the Crown, but only to reduce them within the Bounds preſcribed by the Laws and Conſtitution of *England*; it asked nothing for the People, but what they were juſtly intituled to, nor deſired to take any thing from the King, which legally and rightfully belonged to him; the Patriots of thoſe Days, did not want a new Conſtitution, but only to re-eſtabliſh the old one, upon a firm and ſolid Foundation; that End was effectually anſwered by the Revolution; for I defy any one to ſhew, that in any one Inſtance, any ſingle Article contained in the *Declaration of Right*, has been broke thro', ſince the Acceſſion of the preſent illuſtrious Family to the Throne of theſe Realms; but on the contrary, that every one of them (and there are thirteen in Number) has been ſacredly and inviolably preſerved; and therefore, every new Scheme that has been, or is now advanced by our *modern Patriots*, is a Deviation from the End and Deſign of the Revolution, and of our glorious Anceſtors, who ſo bravely engaged in the Defence of the Laws and Liberties of their Country, againſt the worſt of Superſtition and Tyranny; *Romiſh* Superſtition, and *French* Tyranny; but who never had it enter into their Heads, under that Pretence, to new frame or model the Conſtitution, and to reduce the Kings of *Great Britain*, to the Condition of a Doge of *Venice*; that was a Work reſerved for their *wiſer* and *abler* Succeſſors, the preſent Patriots; thoſe reſtleſs, diſcontented Spirits, who are for continually introducing new Innovations, and ſeem determined, as far as in them lies, to ruin the State which they cannot govern.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from France, *and two from* Flanders.

On the 28th ult. O. S. two Gentlemen took Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of Lorain, in the Name of King Staniſlaus of Poland; after which, one of them having a Commiſſion from the King of France, took alſo the Eventual Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Dutchy, in the Name of that King. The Ceremony was perform'd with very great Splendour; and upon this Occaſion, there were great Entertainments, Fireworks, and a Ball, which held till next Day. The General Receipt of the Dutchy of Bar, is farm'd now at 190,000 Livres, inſtead of 180,000, which it produced heretofore, and a new Company has propoſed to increaſe the ſame to two

Millions

Millions 600,000 Livres, provided they may have Authority to prevent all contraband Trade.

On the Day aforesaid, Triers was evacuated by the French, and delivered to the Elector; as was Fort Kehl and Philipsburg, to the Imperialists.

Letters from Berlin say, the Porte has accepted of the Emperor's Mediation. And they write from Petersburg, that the young Sophi has assured the Czarina, he will renew the War with the Turks, and make no Peace without her.

Next Sunday se'nnight is appointed for the Marriage of the Prince of Carignan, to the Princess of Lorain, in the Name of the King of Sardinia, at Luneville; and as soon as she sets out for Turin, her Royal Highness her Mother, will set out for Commercy. Mean while Orders are given to hasten the Wing which is adding to the Palace of Luneville, so as that it may be ready by Easter, when the King of Poland proposes to set out to reside there. At the same time a great Quantity of Furniture is sent away from Luneville to Brussels, for the Use of Prince Charles, when he goes thither to be Vicar General of the Netherlands.

LONDON.

Yesterday Morning at 10 o'Clock, the Corpse of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was carried from his Palace at Lambeth, in a Hearse drawn by Six Horses, adorned with Escutcheons, &c. followed by a State Coach, and Eleven other Coaches and Six, to Croydon in Surry, and in the Afternoon was deposited in a Vault in that Church, to which Place his Lady, who died in the Year 1734, and had been interred in Lambeth Church, was removed one Day last Week; his Pall was supported by the Bishops of Durham, Rochester, St. Davids, Gloucester, Bristol, and St. Asaph.

This Morning Eleven Pirates are to be brought from the Torrington Man of War at Woolwich, to the Marshallea Prison, Southwark, in order to be tried by a High Court of Admiralty.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Basket, M.A. was inducted into the Vicarage of Willoughby, in the County of York; to which he was lately presented by the Lord High Chancellor, on the Death of the last Incumbent.

Last Tuesday died, in an advanced Age, at his House in Bond-street, Thomas Jackson, Esq; possessed of an Estate of 2000 l. per Annum in the County of Kent.

We hear that John Ingram, Esq; who has been elected Member for Horsham, in the room of his Brother Lord Viscount Irwin, will take his Seat in the House of Commons To-morrow.

And the Beginning of next Week Dudley Ryder, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, will take his Place, being re-chosen for the Borough of Tiverton.

As will also John Strange, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, for the Borough of Westlooe in Cornwall, in the room of the Lord Chief Justice Willes.

This Day Mr. Nixon, the Nonjuring Clergyman, is to be brought up to the Court of King's Bench, in order to receive Judgment.

Yesterday Ann Woodcock was committed to Newgate by Colonel De Veil, for feloniously stealing out of the Till of Mr. Thomas Paine, a Pastry Cook in Drury-Lane, Nine Shillings and Sixpence, for which she broke open the said Till, and also the Shop Door.

This Day is Published,
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By R. DODSLEY, *Author of the Toyshop.*

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N. B. *Having lately been very ill used by several Printers and Pamphlet-Sellers, who pirated and sold the Toyshop; this is to give Notice to all Persons, that I have enter'd this Pamphlet in the Hall Books according to Act of Parliament, and am determined to prosecute any Person that shall print or sell any pirated Edition, with the utmost Severity.*

R. DODSLEY.

Next Week will be published,
A New Edition in Twelves, of

THE Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose of the late Right Honourable JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq; In Three Volumes. With some Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. By Mr. TICKELL.

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THERE being a great Demand for the *General Evening Post* of Jan. 25. Containing the Scheme for raising *One Million and Half*, or perhaps *Two Millions*, towards the Supply for the current Year, or for the succeeding one, in *total Discharge* of a *Land Tax*, and without laying any new Tax or Burthen on the People, the same will be re-publish'd, this Day,

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——Sed Nullo Thure litabis
Hæreat in Stultis brevis ut Semiencia recti.
PERS. Sat. V.

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